

# THE American Missionary.

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE."

## MISSIONS & SCHOOLS AMONG THE FREEDMEN AND ABROAD.

WE HAVE SENT ME...TO PREACH DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVES...TO SET AT LIBERTY THEM THAT ARE BOUND

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# American Missionary.

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JUNE, 1871.

NO. 6.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

## FREEDMEN.

### AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Our readers will be gratified with this lively sketch of an original character.

#### "AUNTY STOKES."

One old woman, very black and full of years, deserves more than a passing notice.—Looking up, one night, I saw directly before my desk, a tall, gaunt figure, arrayed in divers dresses and shawls, put on regardless of size or shape—at once of ancient, medieval and modern style—a brass door key hanging by a large cord from her neck, her candle in one hand, and a small unbleached pillow case, containing her few books, in the other. Her wrinkled black face all lighted up with animation, she said, "Please ma'am, *I wants to jine.*" A seat being assigned, she lighted her candle, opened her pillowcase, and took out her spectacles *all tied together* with strings and laid them on the desk, then attempted to read, but to no purpose. "Pears like *dese old eyes* have worked so hard they can't see by candle light." I gently suggested putting on her spectacles. "Lors Honey, that's it," Stringing on her specs, elevating her book somewhat above her head, with her candle between her eyes and the letters, she commenced again, but every word was wrong, and she at last burst out, "Lors Honey, I can read as well as

any one if you *wont* pronounce the words over after, it bothers me." It took her a few nights to learn that she was to read what was in the book and not tell her own stories. Then she began to make progress, and her advancement proved really almost equal to her zeal. She is "*irrepressible*" in school, bursting out almost any moment with some remark upon the difficulty of obtaining food and clothing for herself and her son John. Said son John is a smart boy of fifteen who comes with her. She sometimes imagines he has not as much fondness for study as he ought to have. I looked up one night, just in time to catch her trying to infuse a little extra zeal into him by means of a *three foot fire poker*. I informed her such was not a proper use of the instrument. Down went the poker, likewise her head, and in subdued accents, "Please ma'am, wont do so again."

Once, as I was in the midst of an arithmetic lesson, she surprised me with, "I want to read you a '*booful*' piece in the Bible," "I've not time now, read it to yourself." This seemed a new idea to her, and she sat for half an hour intently picking out the words of the 23d Psalm, then exclaimed, clapping her hands, "I *can* read de Bible, I *can* read about de Lord and de Shepherd."

N. M. H.

## VIRGINIA.

Such testimony as we have here from an intelligent and judicious pastor to the elevating influence of our schools, may well encourage the friends of the colored people and stimulate them to continued liberality in supporting such institutions.

HAMPTON, May 2, 1871.

Having had from the beginning, a deep interest in the efforts of your Association in behalf of the Freedmen, I find that, after a years' pastoral connection with the Normal School established here, that interest has been increased.

That the colored people, as a race, are peculiarly accessible to religious impressions, is well known. It has been delightful to notice the readiness and heartiness with which they respond to any Christian appeal. Accordingly the weekly prayer meeting connected with the school has been to me very refreshing,—being characterized by so much life and enthusiasm, distinguished to such an extent, by what the apostle commends to us in the words, "Teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs."

But while with many of us, whites, religion approximates too nearly towards a cold abstraction, the colored people are especially liable to the evils of mere excitement. The preaching in the old colored churches, as a general thing, tends to foster those evils rather than to correct them, aiming to get up what is called "the rousements," appealing to the sensibilities, instead of informing the understanding. It is interesting therefore to observe how the intellectual and religious training of those connected with the school, serves to prevent those under heats of phrenzy and extravagant demonstrations of feeling, and to impress them with the conviction that religion consists not in merely feeling well, but in doing well; in becoming happy as we become holy.

A capital point is gained when those who are soon to go forth as teachers of their race, feel these transforming influences. And it is an encouraging fact that the efficient and accomplished teachers of the school are one with the

pastor in efforts to promote among the pupils none other than such an enlightened and scriptural piety.

And I am happy to add that these efforts have not been in vain. Considering their unfavorable antecedents, particularly the habits of lying and thieving which slavery tended to engender, it is an interesting fact that those under the refined and christian home influences of the school, become as truthful and honest as the more highly favored sons and daughters of New England. Indeed their general deportment in the school and in their recreations, at work and at worship, is decidedly better than that of those belonging to any white boarding school, of which the writer has had knowledge.

Yours for Christ's sake,

RICHARD TOLMAN.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The burning of the church at Dudley, N. C., the kind spirit manifested by the white people towards Bro. Scott and his afflicted people, we are sure have interested many of our readers. All such will be glad to learn further facts, and to this end we give below some extracts from letters of different dates from Bro. Scott, showing the character of the members of that little church, the desolations the fire has made, and the continued good will of the white people. We gladly chronicle these evidences of genuine Christian kindness.

### Character of the Church.

#### PRAYER MEETINGS.

The deep religious work among this people continues. Their attendance at prayer meetings would furnish an example for any church. The other night the rain poured so that I thought, surely this will prevent our meeting. Nevertheless, I walked on, and as I drew near I thought I heard singing; and, sure enough, a number had already entered the house by the school-room door, and without light or fire, were mingling their songs of praise with the voice of the storm without.

#### COLLECTION FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD.

On the evening of the first Sabbath of this month, was held our first



monthly concert of prayer for missions.

The deepest interest prevailed, as I gave an account of the change the Gospel had made in the Zulu country—and the little church has raised five dollars, for the American Board, to send the Gospel to the heathen of their fatherland.

#### Desolations by Fire.

The past month has brought a new experience. The change in our circumstances reminds us of our loss by the burning of the church. Instead of an elegant place of worship, we have erected with one day's labor a building of the roughest material 20 x 20, which is our church and school-house. The rain comes through the roof, and the March winds find their way between the open joints.

#### BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS BURNED.

The children will come; but alas for books! Many can not buy them again as they need them. In Sabbath school we want the 200 volumes that we had just placed in the library, and the 50 Scotch Bibles that hallow the ashes. When I enter the board pulpit, I look around for my large pulpit Bible sent by a Northern friend, but I find only a little fine print Testament in its place. I give out a hymn, but am startled to see no one turn to the place, for the books are all gone. The Temperance Band met last Saturday night, but as unadorned with regalia as are the November forests with foliage.

But amid our desolation there is still a deep religious interest. The work of building moves rapidly on. The house is raised, and all are rejoicing.

#### BELL AND BOOKS CALLED FOR.

We shall be ready to hang a bell as soon as one can be sent. Last year the children of the Union Park Sabbath School, of Chicago, raised \$50 for this object. It takes \$75 at least to purchase a bell as large as the old one, which was rather small. Who will help

immediately? and who will donate 200 volumes of small books suitable for Sabbath school library? and who will get us a nice large pulpit Bible? but especially let us have the bell.

#### Kindness of the White People.

We are more than thankful to see the publication of our letters concerning the sympathy of the white people in our loss of the church. They deserve fully all the credit they have received.

#### PROMPT PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The most of those who subscribed are those of that political party usually thought at the North to be either indifferent or opposed to the progress of the negro. This sympathy is all the more marked from the pains taken to express it. At this season of the year, and especially the present year, there is but very little money in this country. Cotton is very low, and the money arising from the sale of the last crop is actually needed for subsistence till the next crop comes on. Many have pledged part of their coming crop to pay for fertilizers which they are to use to produce it. Yet they are anxious to pay their subscriptions, and some even take pains to come miles to bring me the money.

Night before last I called on another neighbor—of the same political tendencies—and found the house closed, it being late, but he got up and called me in, and paid his subscription of five dollars. These men do these things because they are convinced of our integrity, and because they have kind hearts.

The colored people are also in earnest in the work themselves. One member of my church has subscribed \$40, and paid most of it already. The hands are quiet and faithful.

#### RELIGIOUS INTEREST

is now *increasing*. The shelter now used for church (when the white people are using theirs so we can't go there) was full last Sabbath.

I never saw such *attention* as has always been given to the word of God. They listen with breathless earnestness from first to last through all the service, and talk enthusiastically about it afterwards through all the week.

I have five more to baptize next Sabbath, though we don't always receive all that come.

#### IN TEMPERANCE MATTERS

it would do you good to hear these young men and women tell from fortnight to fortnight of their trouble and resistance to temptation, in contact with those who are older, in this land where whiskey drinking is considered as harmless.

Little by little we're moving on.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SCOTT.

In this letter we have an unusual variety of topics—the Yankee Seeds Welcomed for Southern Soil—the Northern Cabinet Organ for Southern Home—the Silent Jury in the Sunday school—the Sad Wife and Mother—and the School Exhibition.

SMITHFIELD, April 4, 1871.

#### THE SEEDS

were very welcome. Miss F—— had time to distribute them, as she was recovering from her illness. Each one who came to the house would say, "I am so glad to get them. I was just going up-town to see if they had any, but I didn't have no money;" or, "I had no seeds and did not know where I was to get any this year."

The seeds found their way to a hundred different gardens, and many of them are already coming up.

#### A JURY IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We had strange company in our Sunday school last Sabbath. Six white and six colored men who formed the jury in a murder case. They could not speak to us nor we to them, but they gave earnest heed to all that was sung and said. Yesterday they gave in the verdict, guilty.

#### A SAD CASE.

We have been to-day to see the wife and mother of the condemned man. He has one month to live. He was his mother's youngest child. Only one other out of seven, lived to grow up. I pitied her, her misery was so great. She said, "He was my own baby child." She had been in to the jail, but the jailor hurried her quickly away from him. He could not bear to let her go, and begged her to send a preacher to him. There is not one in town. Tomorrow he will be sent to Raleigh.

We have visited to-day four of the best white families in town. The ladies had called on us.

#### OUR NEW CABINET ORGAN.

We raised part of the money here by penny contributions, tableaux, and by borrowing. Then Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, added to our store; and then Rev. Henry M. Field, of the *Evangelist*, secured it for us, and saw that it was sent. He gave me more than what we raised here. Now I am trying to pay off what I borrowed.

We had a very good exhibition Friday night, clearing six dollars and a half. A number of white people were present. The dialogues were full of life and spirit, and the scholars were all so pleased that I shall long remember the evening. The German Watchman's song was very effective:

Hark! ye neighbors and hear me tell,  
Ten now sounds from the belfry bell,  
Ten are the holy commandments given  
To man below by God in heaven.

#### CHORUS—

Human watch from harm can't ward us,  
God will watch and God will guard us;  
He, through His eternal might,  
Grant us all a blessed night.

So there is a verse for eleven, twelve, one, two and three o'clock. Willis marched up and down—sentinel like—with his gun. The scholars tolled the bell in imitation of the striking of a clock. Then he repeated a verse and



the school joined in chorus. "It was a very solemn time to me," said one afterward. I think the average attendance of our school has been very good, though the school was not large. Parents take pains to send their children regularly when they have to pay for tuition.

M. A. BREWER.

### GEORGIA.

The terrible name of Andersonville—associated with its prison horrors—will not soon pass from the American memory. This recollection will give interest to the mental and spiritual conflicts and conquests now going on there.

ANDERSONVILLE, May 3, 1871.

Our school is small, but quite as interesting as ever. There are many earnest students left, and we enjoy every day spent with them. The enthusiasm over arithmetic has not abated, although geography is just now the study. A few of the young people are deeply interested in Bible reading, and study, in connection with the geography lessons. To learn that Jerusalem and the land of Canaan are places on the earth and not in heaven, to locate them and the Garden of Eden, is bringing the study of the creation and of Jesus home to their hearts. Our one desire is that *heaven* shall not be farther off with the lifting of the old boundaries between earth and sky.

#### SPIRITUAL CONFLICTS AND CONQUESTS.

You doubtless know that Floyd Snellson will be ordained in Atlanta the 16th of this month. The enemy of all souls has been sowing discord among the brethren, and our hearts have been grieved at coldness and back-biting from Christians in whom we had confided. I believe the Holy Spirit has shown some hearts their folly, and turned them to a better mind. We hope brotherly kindness may reign supreme now.

#### PERSEVERANCE REACHING LONG DIVISION.

We have a night class of promising men. One scholar deserves mention.

He is forty years old and very dull, but his gift of perseverance excels anything I ever heard of. He lives two and a half miles from the station, and works very hard every day on his farm, yet for five years he has scarcely failed once of being present at night school. Punctually as the hour arrives, in walks John with book and slate. Such patient continuance in well-doing deserves better reward than he has received. His mind has at last taken in reading and writing, but with all patience and labor he has but just reached long division in arithmetic. He is an intelligent man in other respects, and I have faith to believe he will yet conquer long division.

Very truly,

LAURA A. PARMELEE.

#### Incidental Good.

In addition to the great work of the Atlanta University, there are also many minor good results that spring up by the wayside. The interesting letter below, points to some of these outside results as seen in TEMPERANCE and SABBATH SCHOOL efforts.

ATLANTA, 1871.

#### A COLORED TEMPERANCE VETERAN.

At the last meeting of the "Vanguards," a temperance society among the Freedmen here, after several pieces had been spoken and songs sung, about twenty new members signed the pledge. One of these was an elderly man who afterwards made quite

#### AN INTERESTING LITTLE SPEECH.

"It is no new thing," said he, "for me to sign the pledge. I made up my mind when I was twelve years old, from seeing my father a drunkard, that I would never use whiskey, and from that time to this I have never used it except as a medicine. About twenty-five years after that, my father was brought to the block to be sold, and I, from having been a temperance man, was able to buy him." He went on to give some account of his life, doing it he said for their en-

couragement, and spoke like one who had some education.

Our Sabbath school here averages over two hundred, and is full of interest. The attention to the study of the Bible I never saw surpassed.

#### A LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.

Since I have written to you I have started a new Sunday school in the afternoon, in a part of the city where there are many children who never go to any Sunday or day-school. I have to stay away from afternoon worship to go there, but I am more than paid for the sacrifice by seeing the happiness, the solid satisfaction of those I teach from Sunday to Sunday, in having me come there. I first looked them up on Christmas day. It was severely cold, even in our warmer climate, and that day the thermometer was down to zero. I thought I should find suffering, but they had fires on the hearths of all the miserable rooms I entered, though some very feeble ones. I found

#### MORE SIN THAN SUFFERING.

One man was sitting by the fire with a bottle of whiskey showing from his coat pocket. Another, in another house, was half intoxicated, and two empty bottles on the bed told the story. A fight was going on in the yard when I turned to leave the inner square of the block on which the building stands where I have my school, but the black woman who accompanied me from house to house assured me that if I should only come and have Sunday school there, "no one shall harm ye." It was just after an exciting election, when thousands of the poor deluded people perhaps, at least far too many, had been influenced to sell their votes for the accursed drink which filled their homes with poverty and vice. I had twenty scholars the first Sunday. The number has increased to forty now.

The day scholars under our care are making good progress. There seems to

be a good degree of religious interest manifested among the scholars of the Normal school.

Yours very truly,

MARY E. HART.

#### FLORIDA.

It is encouraging to find such devotion to learning as this letter furnishes. The progress and prosperity of the good old man is worthy of record, and we hope the growth of Northern garden seeds in Southern soil is emblematic of other seeds in Southern hearts.

MONTICELLO, May 1, 1871.

#### THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

The school has been large during the last month, numbering eighty some days, and I have been under the necessity of having some of the smaller classes recite to the most advanced scholars, and then have not been able to close school any night before half-past four or five o'clock. I have often thought the parents would complain because I kept their children so late; but instead, they seem perfectly satisfied. I feel that there is a decided improvement in the conduct of the scholars, compared with last year. They have always been accustomed to being governed by, instead of governing, their passions, and would not take anything from each other, without seeking revenge in some way.

That feeling is slowly dying out, and God has permitted us to see some of the fruit of our labors, although, I hope and pray, that from the seed sown, He will in His own good time and way, bring forth an abundant harvest.

#### A THRIFTY AND GOOD OLD MAN.

One old man, over seventy years old, comes in after school is dismissed, to take private lessons. He says he does want to read the Bible for himself before he dies. He is getting along "right smart." When he was set free he had *nothing*; but he and his wife went to work, and in less than two years bought themselves a piece of land, a part of



which he gave to the colored Baptist church to build a house upon; and being a carpenter himself, he put the house up for them for a very small sum. He has built himself a comfortable little house and a workshop, has a nice garden which he takes great pride in tending, and now declares that the next two months shall be devoted to hard study.

#### YANKEE SEEDS.

I cannot close this letter without speaking of the garden seeds sent to the people of this place.

Would that Mr. Gregory himself could visit the different gardens as I did last week, and see how "mighty proud" the owners were of them. *Everything* has come up *well*, and is in advance of some of the native seed sown some little time before. The radishes are large enough to eat, and are very nice. I can truthfully say that Florida soil is sufficiently "re-constructed" for "Yankee seeds" to thrive therein.

ALICIA S. BLOOD.

Those who read, in a former letter of Miss Eveleth, the account of the boy J. C., will be glad to hear of his return to school. All our readers will be interested in the sketch here given of the "exhibition." Donors of clothing will find part of their reward in the joy their gifts occasion.

GAINESVILLE, May 1, 1871.

When we commenced our temperance society, it was for the Sabbath school alone, but the parents wished to join, and now it is open for all. We were surprised to find we had so many old toppers in tobacco, who have given it up, and now it seems as if they could not thank us enough for helping them to do so.

I told you in my last that we were preparing for an examination, and that your barrels had arrived. Now I must tell you how our examination went off, and what we did with the clothes. The barrels arrived Thursday, and, busy as we were preparing for the examinations of the next day, we were obliged to open them to see if there was anything

for Jemmie M., the little fellow I told you about, who had only been to school seven months. He had a part in a temperance dialogue, and his clothes had been patched and re-patched so that he did not look just as we thought such a smart little fellow should, and we were very glad to find in the barrel a brown woolen suit that just fits him, a pair of button gaiters, and a felt hat. I don't think there is a boy in your school who ever felt happier than Jemmie did that day, or a mother who felt prouder of her son, than his mother.

The subject of the dialogue was, "How a great man's eyes were opened." One of the speakers was J. C—who, I am happy to say, is back in the school. The work to which his father put him did not agree with him. He grew very thin, and was sick, and obliged to come home—the last, as we think, in answer to our prayers. He is sixteen years old, but rather small. We gave him one of the beaver hats, sent in the barrel, to make him look taller.

The dialogue was recited admirably. Several Southerners were present, and commended the pupils highly, which was a great deal for them, being as it was, a colored school. They did not recite lessons prepared expressly for the occasion; but we asked any present to propound words for them to spell. One girl we could not "spell down," and had to give it up. We gave an arithmetic to the minister—who is also a teacher in the high school—asking him to examine J. C—on the black-board, and he solved all the problems which were put out.

As the next week was to be vacation, notice was given that the clothing would be distributed then, as we expected to have all the week for it. But Monday morning, almost before we were dressed, they began to come, and kept coming, giving us scarcely a chance to eat, and at noon most of the articles

were gone. Many came after that, and were *so disappointed* because there was nothing for them. On Tuesday came an old cripple nearly one hundred years old, to whom we gave two pair of woolen socks, which was all we *could* do for him. He was very grateful for them, and called down blessings upon our heads, which of course will fall on you. If God hears the prayers of His humble ones—and we know He does—many a blessing will come to you through these barrels. To another old cripple who cannot work, we gave a pair of pants and a woolen shirt and vest. In such cases as that we *gave* the articles; but those who are able to work, especially if they use tobacco, we charge a trifle that they need not feel like paupers. We made enough money to pay the freight and buy a black-board, which we have needed very much, having had only a small piece of one since we came here. I am sure the Lord will bless you for helping us get such a useful piece of school furniture. Every thing in the barrels was very acceptable, not to forget the papers, which the children prize very much. Sixteen of our pupils have subscribed for the "Temperance Banner," and have it every month. Many of them are good workers for the cause.

E. B. EVELETH.

### ALABAMA.

This letter was written by Mrs. Neely, the wife of the County Supt. of Schools. We rejoice to have such cordial commendation of our work and workers from one so competent to judge.

MONTGOMERY, April 18, 1871.

I was about to address you a little note, upon an errand of my own, when the thought occurred to me that possibly you might be interested in a letter from Montgomery, written by a spectator like myself.

Somehow there seems to be something like gravitation that always brings me here to the Teacher's Homes. I came to

visit merely, and they all insisted that the Lord had sent me to assist them.

Miss A—— is a *jewel*, patient, cheerful, industrious, fertile in expedients, everybody's friend and helper, she does "*kind things, so kindly.*" Miss R—— is a remarkably good teacher, and is doing much for the whole school by teaching singing very successfully.

They are *all* working too hard.

It is a pleasure to see the great improvement that has been made here within two or three years. A large part of the scholars are as well advanced as white children of the same age generally are at the North.

The Sunday school is growing larger, and they spare no pains or money to make it attractive. Miss W—— often spends one or two hours of Saturday in putting upon the board some beautiful design for the morning Sunday school lesson. Next Sunday is to be a great day, a "Floral Sunday," with an ornamented room, Scripture texts and little speeches, &c., all relating to the flowers. Mr. Silsby has promised to preach for us.

Miss A——'s second barrel came today, the one from Loekhart, full of fruit, sundries, papers, &c., and a large number of Sunday school books, "Fresh Laurels." May God bless the givers.

Last Friday we had a little impromptu celebration of the firing on Fort Sumpter. To see the whole great school together, with waving flags, and hear them sing "America," "John Brown's Soul is Marching on," "We are Rising," "The Star Spangled Banner," &c., and think of ten years ago! What hath God wrought.

Many of the scholars are beginning to teach again, mostly in Montgomery County. Mr. Neely was much pleased with their services.

### MISSISSIPPI.

Bro. Beals writes under date of April 25, giving the welcome news of the continued religious interest in the school and church at Tougaloo.

I have good news for you in relation to the school. The religious interest



has steadily increased since your visit. One of our young men has come out with very bright evidence of a radical change. Two are giving us great encouragement. Last evening six arose, requesting prayers. Among them were some of our choicest girls. We shall never cease to thank God for your visit here. Jesus is truly with us in spirit and power. The work goes on like a noiseless river, with little emotional demonstration, but with great evidence of sincerity. Millions of hearts that beat in sympathy with Christ, must pray for us. Oh, if the good Master will abide with us and spread this blessed influence all around, how soon will violence and oppression cease over all the South. More than national protection we need the Spirit and power of Christ. On this line we shall fight battles, and only ask prayers and alms from every loyal subject of the Saviour's Kingdom.

Yours truly,

H. S. BEALS.

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### TEXAS.

#### SECOND-HAND LIBRARIES NEEDED.

Many Sunday schools at the North don't know what to do with the old Sunday school library when the bright new books come in and fill the shelves. The letter below, written by a colored teacher, will tell where one such library can be put to a good use. We can also use another equally well at Tougaloo, Miss., where we have upwards of 100 pupils—a Sunday school and a church.

COLUMBIA, April 10, 1871.

My school is getting to be quite large and is pretty well organized, but we lack greatly for want of books, papers, &c.

If you can send us papers regularly, the contributions of the school will be forwarded to you. There are many of the young people, who, if they had some book of interest to read on God's holy day, would remain; but they have not these means, and they wander about in grog-shops, &c. If some of our friends would present us with a library we could save many from going astray. My income is so small that I cannot get these things myself. I think if you can send us some books the people would pay the freight.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

WM. A. JONES.

## KENTUCKY.

### A Promising Movement.

Amid Ku Klux violence at the South, it is refreshing to hear of quiet spots where peaceful plans are formed for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

BEREA, April 14, 1870.

I think that you will be interested to learn that an important meeting has just been held at this place, to consider the propriety of forming an Association of Ministers and Churches in Kentucky, now independent, for mutual edification and promoting the cause of Christ in the State.

Ten ministers, besides lay brethren, were present, and after due deliberation decided unanimously that the time had come for taking steps for organizing such an association, and issued the following call:

"All ministers and churches of Kentucky, giving satisfactory evidence of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour from sin, desiring to form an association for the promotion of Christian fellowship, the aid of feeble churches, and the greater efficiency and wider diffusion of the Gospel of our Lord, are invited to meet at Berea on the 29th Sept., 1871, at 1 P. M., for that purpose, each church desiring to connect itself with such an organization being entitled to two delegates."

The brethren present were greatly encouraged by the meeting, and anticipate, from the movement inaugurated, important results.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. R. ROGERS.

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## INDIANS.

### U. S. INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

GREEN BAY, WIS., Feb. 10, 1871.

#### A Liquor Case.

The simple story of this poor Indian is affecting, and the prompt action of the judge is worthy of all praise. There is hope yet for the Indian, in both the law and the Gospel.

Under a law of Congress against the sale of liquor to Indians, a case was recently brought to trial before the U. S. Circuit Court at Milwaukee, Wis. The main witness was Mach-che-ke-niew a head chief of one band of the Memomonees.

This man cannot speak our language, but his story, as given to the court by the interpreter of the tribe, was interesting for its simplicity and brevity. Its influence upon the jury was shown by the verdict of *guilty*, which they rendered in less than *twenty minutes* after the case was given to them. Less than two hours were occupied by the entire trial.

The following is a portion of his evidence:

"Me started out late in the fall of the year to go down the country to set my traps in a small stream of water, when I come to the house of Mr. Saunders, feel like I want something to drink. Me bought a pint of whiskey of Mr. S. and then go out to set my traps, but when I get to the place, me find the stream frozen over, and so could do no trapping. Then me turn round and go back to the house of Mr. Saunders. Pint of whiskey all gone, and me want *more*, but got no money, ask Mr. S. to sell me some and tell him he may have Gun and Traps until me get money to pay him. He says yes, and lend me big jug that hold three or four gallons should think, and he put one gallon in it for me, and put the jug in a bag. Me fasten the bag to my saddle, mount the Pony and start off, jug so big and heavy, me head so heavy too, me have hard work to keep the saddle from turning and throw me off. So me stop at a house and change the big jug for a smaller one and put the whiskey in that, and then go on. Before me get to Shawano so *drunk* that me fall off my Pony. Then me have trouble, for Sheriff take and put me in jail.

Some weeks after this me get money and send my boy with five dollars to pay for whiskey and get the Gun and Traps, but Mr. Saunders will not give them up, unless me pay twenty-five dollars. This too much for poor Indian, and he go to agent for Gun and Traps."

This avaricious trick of the whiskey-seller was too much for his Indian customer, and opened the way for his prosecution and trial.

This Indian testified in court, that Mr. Saunders had been to him several times, and offered him money and other things if he would go off and hide in the woods, so he could not be found by the marshall when he came to summon him as a witness on this case. But the Indian was not so easily bribed, and justice has in some measure been meted out to one who has long cursed the Indians and others by his vile traffic.

The judge pronounced sentence in

this case, of one day's imprisonment and a fine of two hundred dollars, with the additional promise of the *full extent of the law* to the offender, if ever brought before him again for a like offence.

I am told the entire cost of this suit to Mr. S., will not be less than one thousand dollars, and, also, that this is the first conviction of the kind for many years under this agency.

Mr. Saunders, under the smarting of this penalty, and we hope of his own conscience, now makes *strong promise* that he will sell no more liquor to Indians.

Yours truly,  
WM. T. RICHARDSON,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

In another letter, Mr. Richardson gives the following interesting item.

#### A Marvellous Reform.

Tobacco Laid Aside in an Indian Council!

I met these Indians for the first time in council on pay day, and learned, to my dismay, that on such occasions they had always been furnished all the tobacco they wished to smoke. How could I spend a day in the Council House amid the fumes arising from hundreds of pipes in full blast. It might be fun to them, but would be little less than a lingering death to me. I determined to try the effect of a polite request upon a savage heart, generally claimed to be devoid of pity. I told them of my utter dislike of smoking, and asked them to refrain from it during the rest of the session. A smile broke over their faces, and the whole formidable array of pipes was laid aside, no more to darken the light of that eventful day.

At a much larger council, two months after, not a pipe was lighted during the whole four hours' session! I am happy to know that the Indian, *so noted* for his remembrance of personal wrong, can also use his memory for better things.

#### Schools.

The Government employs one farmer, one blacksmith, one miller, one interpreter, and three teachers. Out of 563 children belonging to this tribe, only 112 are reported as attending school the past year; and probably not over one-half of this number have attended with any degree of regularity. At the recent council I urged upon the parents the importance of securing a better attendance of their children at school, and



I have been informed by the teacher that there is a marked improvement in that respect. This is encouraging.

#### Government Employees Pourtrayed.

This lively sketch is given of course without names. We however vouch for the writer's veracity. We rejoice that unworthy employees are discovered and dismissed.

At ——— the Government business has been left pretty much to run itself. My predecessor never went near the Indians, and it is very seldom that an agent has visited them. The employees have passed away their time as easily as possible, and get their salaries. There is not a building at ——— that is fit for any decent man to live in. I have dismissed a part of those employees, and intend to make a clean sweep of the rest at the close of the month. It is believed by the Indians that the blacksmith threw more iron and steel into the lake than he worked up for them. I dismissed him early in February, and the night after he received notice of his dismissal, the Government house in which he lived, with shop and tools, was burned up. The Indians don't believe it was done by accident.

My predecessor sent a man there last fall to put the sawmill in order and run it. At the time of the payment, the 1st of November, he informed me that the sawmill was all ready to run, but for want of a little strap leather to lace the belts together he had not been able to run the mill at all. I immediately ordered a supply, and authorized the miller to purchase whatever was needed to run the mill, and employed hands to get in logs; but I found, on visiting him, that though the mill, as he said, was in complete order, with logs enough in the pond to make 75,000 feet of lumber, he had not been able to put a roof on the mill or enclose it! The plea was, that while he was at his meals the Indians would steal and lug off all the boards he could saw; and I judged from the appearance of the mill, and the number of slabs discoverable about it, that they would not have to exert themselves over much to keep up with him. There has probably been a lack of water some of the time, but if *talk* could supply its place he might run several sawmills regularly, and have a surplus to spare. I concluded we could dispense with his services for the future.

## CHINESE.

Our readers will be glad to hear so cheering a report from one of our teachers among the Chinese.

OAKLAND, CAL., May 1, 1871.

Each month increases my interest in this promising work, among the Chinese. I have some rare cases of application. Ah-Lew is an example of perseverance; he is employed in the family where I board, and dispatches his work in order to be in season for school. He is always present the six evenings of the week, and is learning rapidly to read and write. Better than all, they are gaining a knowledge of our Lord and Saviour. It is cheering to note their eagerness to understand Gospel truths. Yee-Sue was so touched with that beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages," &c., that I copied it for him.

It was a rare privilege that I enjoyed this month at the Sunday School Convention. It met in the lovely valley of San Jose. Meeting so many Christian workers, from all parts of the State, was an inspiration to earnest and faithful effort. The statistical reports of the Christian work on this coast, during the past year, was an encouragement for enlarged operations.

Although our numbers are small compared with the Freedmen, and many are transient pupils, yet impressions are made, deep and lasting, I doubt not. Every steamer that sails for China is bearing away some who have *heard*, if they have not yet *received* in their hearts, the Word of Life.

That this trial year may be crowned with abundant success, we bespeak your earnest prayers.

Yours, for the Cause,

M. K. COLBURN.

Capt. Hervey of the Belleville, N. J., laundry has increased his Chinese force to 100, and though all the girls who left when the celestials came, have now returned, he is overrun with work which comes in faster than he can do it. All classes, we think, begin to see the folly of the fright which seized some of the Irish and others lest we were to be flooded with Chinese laborers. Let them come; there is enough to do for them and all the rest.—*Cong.*

# American Missionary.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1871.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc., see 2nd and 4th pages of the cover.

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN BOSTON.

The Boston Anniversary meeting of the American Missionary Association, will be held in the Tremont Temple, Wednesday, May 31st, (not 24th, as erroneously printed in our last,) at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. The arrangements made for the meeting will, we are confident, make it one of peculiar interest.

We are happy to announce that Senator Patterson of N. H., will deliver an Address. Other Speakers may be expected.

## Second-Hand Communion Sets.

Churches that are renewing their communion furniture, will find an excellent opportunity to dispose of the old, by giving them to some of the Freedmen's churches, under care of this Association, in and around New Orleans. Such gifts may be sent to these Rooms, or to Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., Straight University, New Orleans, La.

## THE REPORTS

In our Indian Department will be found to be more than usually readable. Tobacco laid aside in an Indian Council, a whiskey vender punished, and thriftless and dishonest employees coming to grief are among the pleasant items, which are racily told.

## HON. W. E. DODGE.

This noble Christian man recently took a trip South, with a party of friends, and in one instance at least, while visiting one of our colored schools, his characteristic liberality and his ap-

preciation of our work were manifested by a generous donation in support of a pupil of the school. Others of the party followed his example.

We had hoped Mr. Dodge might be able to speak at our Boston Anniversary, but a contemplated journey to the old world will prevent. In his reply to our invitation he expresses much regret that he cannot comply, and tenders his best wishes for our Society which he "knows by personal observation to be doing a good work, worthy the sympathy and support of all who have the welfare of our whole people at heart."

In another column of our paper will be found a paragraph explaining the Christian duty which calls Mr. Dodge abroad.

## KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

Our readers must not imagine that because we publish so little in regard to these outrages, we have no faith in the accounts given of them. We republish so few because our issues are so seldom and these acts of violence are so frequent. What we might select from the daily papers will have been read and buried under new atrocities before our monthly reaches our readers.

Our belief in the truth of most of these accounts is painfully firm. We know some of the victims—their purity of character, and their unselfish toil for the good of the colored people and the best interests of the South. We believe that their persecutions arise from ignorance of their motives, or enmity at their noble Christian work.

We rejoice to think that there are many, very many white men at the South—some of the ablest men there—who deprecate these unlawful doings, and we are glad to know and chronicle such instances of sympathy in our work as Bro. Scott enjoys in his retired field, as well as of the safety of our missionaries and teachers in the larger cities and along



the great thoroughfares. We publish such facts with pleasure. We should like to cultivate fraternal relations with the South. Our mission there is one of love and light, and we long for the day to come when our welcome will be as generous and universal as we know our aim is kind and benevolent.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES FOR THE SOUTH.

The American Missionary Association began its educational work in the South ten years ago, by planting common schools. From these, in natural order, sprung graded schools, with normal departments specially adapted to the training of teachers. Of such schools, the Association now has *seventeen* permanently established and in successful operation. Next to these came the necessity of chartered institutions, and the development of collegiate departments to provide for a thorough and liberal education. Charters have been secured, and *seven* such institutions have already been planted, which are bringing forward the collegiate classes as rapidly as time permits.

To complete our plan we have yet to add the professional schools. First and most important of these is the theological seminary, and the time has come for the establishment of *three* such in the South. With our complete system of educational work, with the blessing of God upon the faithful instruction of our three hundred Christian teachers and ministers, we can confidently expect, from the 15,000 children and youth under regular instruction in our schools, to raise up yearly a large number for the Gospel ministry. In a very few years they will come to the seminaries from college classes regularly graduated. At present we are taking the best of the young men who have passed the age at which they can be expected to secure a liberal education, and, by a shorter course, we are preparing them for the

seminary, and, having the seminary, we can fit them for efficient work as Christian ministers. Several such young men are already receiving, while pursuing other studies, special training for the ministry. These facts, together with the success of the Association in planting new churches on the basis of a purer piety and a more intelligent ministry, force this work upon us.

Happily it is easy to decide, in view of what has already been done, where the three theological seminaries should be located. The Association has been asked to nominate and provide for the support of men for the Theological Department of Howard University at Washington. We can thus provide, in connection with that National Institution, a theological seminary for the Atlantic coast. For the central regions of the South, Atlanta, the "Gate City," and the great railroad centre, is especially favorable, and the Theological Department of the Atlanta University should be immediately organized, and a professor provided.

At New Orleans, the commercial centre of the great southwest, some progress has already been made in establishing the Theological Department of Straight University. We wish to call special attention at this time to this seminary, as the president of Straight University, Rev. J. W. Healy, is now in the North to raise \$40,000 for the purchase of a building for the seminary, and to complete the sum required for the endowment of the first professorship. We commend Bro. Healy and his mission to all who desire to see the faith and spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers prevail in the South.

By means of the common schools, its *seventeen* graded schools with normal departments, its *seven* colleges, its *three* proposed theological seminaries, and its growing churches, what a work for good the Association, if liberally supported by its friends and blessed of God, may

reasonably hope to accomplish in the years to come.

We are glad to republish from the *Christian Union* so kind and appreciative a notice of our Straight University in New Orleans, La., and the endorsement of the efforts of Rev. Mr. Healy to secure funds for it.

**GOOD MISSIONARY WORK.**—True salvation for the South, both in a political and a moral sense, can only be secured by foundation work in education and religion. Patriots and Christians alike owe their heartiest sympathy and the most effective help they can give to every well-judged effort to plant the school and the church in that section. Such an effort seems to be that in connection with Straight University, New Orleans. Its academical department has already in some measure gained a footing. But the Theological School is in peculiar need, as it has peculiar claims. Its purpose is to train students, without distinction of race or denomination, for the ministry. The imperative need, among the freedmen especially, of intelligent ministers, does not require to be enlarged on. And it is obvious how much more widely and effectively the requisite training can be given by a home institution than by any at a distance. The endorsement of the American Missionary Association is a good assurance that the present enterprise is well directed. By the Association's help, with the co-operation of the General Government, a building has been erected for the Academical branch of the University; and during the current year more than a thousand students have had instruction in the different departments. Under the authority of the Association, the Rev. J. W. Healy is now soliciting funds to secure a building for the Theological School. In the present state of society at the South, such an appeal is entitled to a peculiarly liberal response at the North. While we are lamenting over the Ku-Klux and the whole miserable muddle of disorder and bad government, and berating each other about our different political prescriptions for the case, a little practical Good Samaritanism is especially desirable.

**COLORED SABBATH-SCHOOL PROCESSION.**—The colored children of the various Sabbath-schools of the city, accompanied by their teachers and Marshal, filed by the office of the *Telegraph and Messenger* on their way to the pic-nic grounds, and formed a really beautiful and imposing pageant.

Not less than 2,500 were in line, and a band of music and many gay banners bearing appropriate devices, gave life and brilliancy to the scene.

The children were neatly dressed, for the most part, in white, and looked cheerful and happy.

If, through the agency of Sabbath and Sunday-schools, so vast a multitude of Africa's sons and daughters can be taught to read the Word of God, and be lifted from the slough of ignorance and superstition, there is yet hope that our recently enfranchised citizens may one day estimate their new privileges aright, and be delivered from the thralldom of carpet-baggers and imported missionaries!

What Southron will not bid God speed to the work of elevating the condition of those who form so essential an ingredient in the industrial resources and prosperity of the country?

This is either laughable or reprehensible. It is amusing, if the editor of the *Macon Telegraph and Messenger*, did not know that of the children that formed "the really beautiful and impressive pageant," which so moved his admiration, very few had not been under the instruction of these "imported missionaries"! It is censurable, if knowing this, he speaks of these missionaries thus contemptuously, and instigates the colored people to repudiate their benefactors.

#### SPECIMENS OF PROGRESS.

Our Field Sec. has received a number of letters written by the pupils of our school,—“the Le Moyne Institute,” Memphis, Tenn. We have selected two, not because they are better, but because the want of room compelled us to select. *They are given verbatim*, and we challenge a show of superior letters from average white children of the same age and advantages.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 28th, 1871

Rev. E. M. Cravath,

Dear Sir.—I was requested by my teacher to write you a few lines to tell how I am progressing in my studies. I have been going to school two years in all but I have attended this school only since the first of November. When I commenced this term I was in compound numbers, I have been entirely through Ray's Arithmetic and I am now reviewing. I am a member of Mr. Mallory's Church, and I thank the people of the north for establishing this Church for the colored people of the South. I hope that if my life is spared that I may get a thorough education that I may be of good use to our people.

Yours truly,

EDDIE MORGAN.



MEMPHIS, TENN., April 28th, 1871.

Rev. E. M. Cravath,

Dear Sir.—I was asked kindly by my teacher Mr. J. H. Barnum to write to you, stating my progress since I have commenced this school.

I am eleven years old, I commenced attending this school the first of November, and I hope that I will be able to attend this school until I can get a thorough education. I am studying Latin, Geography, English Grammar, Reading and Arithmetic, and Spelling. I think I like Arithmetic the best. Our class are now parsing Horatious at the bridge in Hillards Fifth Reader. We are all very much interested in it. I like Latin too. I am very glad to see that they are going to build a new school house. We have all had many good lessons in Lincoln Chapel but we hope we shall be able to understand the value of those we may get in our new "Le Moyne Institute" better.

Yours truly,  
LEON GRAY.

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#### JUDGE ORR.

We have for several years regarded this noble man as one of the best representatives of honorable and genuine reconstruction in the South. Accepting the situation at the close of the war, he gave his influence fully to the education of the ex-slaves. He frequently visited and publicly commended our school in Charleston. We gladly clip the following items from an extended letter of a correspondence of the Tribune. Would there were more such men in the South.

Judge Orr, once Speaker of the National House of Representatives, member of the Confederate Senate during the war, and Governor of his State in the early days of Reconstruction, is almost the only one of the great, old-time political leaders of South Carolina who now belongs to the Republican party. He is Circuit Judge of the five north-western counties of the State; and I believe it is due, in great part to his influence that these counties are entirely free from the violence and outrages that occur in other sections. The Judge is confident that in no other equal population in the United States have fewer crimes against persons or property been committed during the past year than in his circuit. In the County of Pickens, in his circuit, not a single bill of indictment has been sent to the Grand Jury during the last two terms of court, a period of eight months; and not a single criminal case has been tried. In the jail of Anderson County there is but one prisoner, and he is waiting trial for a trivial offense. The people here are anxious that these facts should be known, and that

Northern men who wish to emigrate South may understand that, in this part of South Carolina, they will be as secure as in any part of the North. I have no doubt that this would be the case at present, and probably always so in the towns, but in the back country, in a time of great political excitement, I believe a Northern Republican, who should freely express his sentiments, would find it unpleasant, if not dangerous, even in this quiet region. \* \* \* When Judge Orr connected himself with the Republican party, some attempt was made to practice towards himself and his family that social ostracism that has proved so effective in preventing numbers of men of talent and social position from taking a like course; but his great ability, unquestioned integrity and life-long prominence in public affairs made the effect ridiculous. His influence has been very salutary. He has endeavored to correct the abuses prevalent in the Republican party, to moderate the intensity of political feeling, and to inculcate respect for law and order. If half a dozen men of like character in each county had followed his example a year ago, there would be no Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina to-day, and far less reason to complain of the venality and ignorance of public officers.

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#### A CARPET BAGGER.

We give below a letter from a "Carpet Bagger,"—a genuine specimen. The North has heard so many terrible things about these beings, that we should expect this letter to overflow with malignity or Pecksniffian humility. Our readers will be a little surprised to find neither—the man writes very much like a Christian and patriot! It may add to its significance in this respect to state that it was not written for publication.

Feb. 24, 1871.

Alabama affairs look rather dark. The colored people, altho' in many respects they have done better than their enemies predicted, yet events manifest defects in them that seem peculiar and much calculated to discourage. But the whites, what shall we say of them? When the murderers of ——— receive the sympathy of the great body of the people, whose hearts seem saturated with malignity and hate towards every thing northern, what can we hope from such

a people? True, there are exceptions few and far between, yet alas how feeble and how undemonstrative these better sentiments are, and how little *capable*, morally, of self assertion. We Northern men, "Carpet Baggers," worked hard to carry reconstruction through, hoping that Republican institutions, — free schools, free labor and a fuller advent of Northern men, Northern ideas and Northern capital—would effect the grand result. True a few Carpet baggers have brought reproach upon us, yet not so the great body of them, despite the storm of abuse to which they have been subjected, abuse which many at the North have weakly and self-complacently learned to echo, it is still true that whatever of reform has been wrought in the laws and institutions of the South, is mainly due to the labors of the Carpet baggers. But we are few and weak; we are unprotected by our Government, and have but little sympathy from our friends, still we will not yield to discouragement. God has wrought great changes in our day, and He can work still greater changes. Shall we not, therefore, hope that this darkness shall ere long pass away, that deliverance will come from some quarter not now anticipated? I hope so.

Very truly yours.

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Just Views.

We always welcome the communications of W. L. C. In this letter will be found some facts and opinions worthy of consideration both at the North and South, and coming as they do from one not connected with our schools, yet enjoying good opportunities for observing our work and its effects, are entitled to great weight.

THOMASVILLE, May 1, 1871.

The teachers commence a short vacation to-day. One hundred and thirty odd pupils are turned loose. They have learned something in these past winter months. The pupils in the neighboring white school have learned something, too. I doubt whether as

much as their little colored brothers and sisters. They have gone so far in their readers, and so far in "gography," and so far in grammar; but their progress can not be measured by the number of books they have studied, or the pages they have conned, or the copies they have written. It is seen in clearer eyes and clearer faces and clearer utterance, and more erect bodies, and manly and womanly appearance. A boy who goes to the mission school, swears now with a consciousness of his guilt. A girl lies, and grieves for the sin, and does not chuckle as formerly. Some of the kitchens, and closets, and stores, and shops suffer from the peculations of big and little thieves, maybe some of them attendants at our schools; but the judgment of the school is visited upon the offender. He is marked. He is shunned. He is left alone. He feels the punishment. The word that is spoken in the day school, and in the Sabbath school, and in the church by the faithful teacher, travels a long ways, "an', first an' las', reaches a heap o' people." Down in counties where there are no schools, there are no hogs; somebody kills them all. The planters say it is the negroes. The negroes acknowledge a part—"ther sheer"—but say that white men who don't work have to live, too. If planters would save their bacon let them establish schools, and good ones. Let them organize to wipe out the Ku-Klux, and to protect the teachers. A weak little woman with the Bible and half-a-dozen text books, and wide-open eyes and ears and Yankee spirit, is a better preserver of the peace than county or state officers, negro militia or "regulars," alone or altogether. It is to be regretted that as yet Congress cannot see the wisdom of making a large money appropriation for the education of the ignorant masses—masses here, and that are still to be found all over our country. A few years would do the work. But



the A. M. A. has not so many workers as formerly. We are sorry, but we know the reason. I need not look into the box or safe where you keep your money, to learn the truth. I only wish I could help you out. Well, the Association may have to curtail yet, and yet more. But it must look back on what has been done, with pride, and thankfulness, and blessing. The papers say that these States "are going to the bad." Just now they see and comment upon the evil only. A mighty change for the better has taken place in the South, and is going on now; and no one agency, I believe, has been more instrumental for good in the work, than our beloved A. M. A.

Sincerely, W. L. C.

#### EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS

##### In Spain and Brazil.

Our English friends, so efficient in their help in our Anti-Slavery struggle, are still vigilant and active in their attempt to uproot slavery throughout the world. We have before us copies of a letter, addressed to the king of Spain and of another to the Emperor of Brazil, urging emancipation in their respective dominions. These letters are signed by those noble friends of humanity, JOSEPH COOPER, EDMUND STURGE, ROBERT ALSOP, Hon. Sec's. of the Anti-Slavery Committee, and the arguments addressed to those Sovereigns are based on facts and considerations cogently adapted to each. We regret that we cannot find room to re-publish them.

But another cheering indication in the same direction is the holding of a great Anti-Slavery meeting in Madrid. We abridge from the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for April an account of this enthusiastic gathering. We rejoice that our American Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Sickles, did so much by his presence, and brief but arousing speech to add to the momentum of the meeting.

#### SPAIN.

##### Great Anti-Slavery Meeting in Madrid.

The "Sociedad Abolicionista Espanol," or Spanish Abolition Society, held a public meeting on the afternoon of 15th February, in the Theatre of Alhambra, Madrid. The theatre was filled to repletion, and hundreds were unable to get in. The ex-Rector of the University, Senor Fernando de Castro, occupied the chair, and in a powerful speech introduced the object of the meeting. He said, as they had met merely for *speaking* and not for *discussion*, he could allow of no interruption.

After several speakers had addressed the meeting we have this account of the speech of

GEN. SICKLES.

General Daniel E. Sickles, the United States Ambassador, who occupied one of the boxes, was next asked by the President to say a few words. He instantly complied. Steadying himself on his two crutches, and the front of his box being low enough to show the audience that he was minus one leg, he was an object of great interest, and he received a tremendous shower of applause. He spoke in excellent Spanish as follows:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—I give my most sincere thanks to your worthy President for having invited me to say a few words. I came here as a simple spectator, as a foreigner, and therefore it is hardly decorous in me to take part. (Cries of 'Yes! Yes!' 'speak! go on!' and applause.) I came here as a soldier—an American soldier—with my family, to testify my interest in the object of this meeting—(cheers)—namely the sacred cause of negro emancipation. To that cause I have given my life. (Cheers.) I know not your language well enough to express myself elegantly, perhaps not with propriety, but to that sacred cause I have given my body and my blood—(cheers)—and now there is nothing left to me but my crutches. (Holding them up amidst terrific applause.) These, too, should necessity ever again require it, are at the disposition of the Slave-owners!" (Great applause, which was not silenced till the General had risen in his seat and bowed his acknowledgments.)

A powerful speech was made by the ex-Deputy Rodriguez, who eloquently urged the insufficiency of the preparatory law of Senor Moret, and who read dozens of advertisements from the *Diario de Marina*, and other Cuban papers, to prove that, in spite of that law, Slavery existed in Spanish colonies in the same abhorrent form as ever, to the extent of children and

parents being daily sold separately, although forbidden in the law.

After a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

The local press the next day contained very favorable notices of the meeting, and it is hoped the cause of Abolition is now in a fair way to success in Spain.

A Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Madrid which has issued an excellent address.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioner Eaton is preparing for publication a digest of the school laws of the different States and territories. The pamphlet will be widely circulated and will be of great value, as it will give in small compass a comparative view of the distinctive features of the various school systems of the country.

### Education and Manufacturing.

Hon. G. F. Hoar, stated the following startling fact in the House of Representatives in the discussion on National Education.

England found in that great comparison of the manufactures and products of the world, held at London, the world's fair of 1851, that out of one hundred grand departments of mechanical and manufacturing industry, she exceeded all the other nations of the world in variety. In 1867, owing to the increase of public education in Belgium, Switzerland, and especially in Prussia, England exceeded in those same departments in but ten; and just before the adjournment of this House last summer England, as a measure of necessary relief to her depressed manufacturing industries, established her system of universal public education.

The liberal action of the Educational Convention lately held at Marion, Alabama, with regard to the instruction of freedmen, is very encouraging. The people of the South are evidently beginning to see that if they do not provide for the education of the blacks some one else will. As the Lynchburg *Virginian* pertinently remarks, the exercise of a little common sense will teach them that their true interest is "to commit the growing negro race to the guidance of intelligent, virtuous teachers, selected from among our own people, and that public opinion must be modified so as to meet the exigency of the case." Above all, the employment must be made *respectable*. "We must not sneer at teachers of negro

schools, if they be otherwise worthy; but remember that they are engaged in a work which has been ordained by the State, and in the discharge of duties devolved upon them by its chosen agents." The Superintendent of the Schools of Richmond has effected almost a revolution in regard to this matter, especially among teachers, by refusing to consider the application of any candidate who insists on teaching white children only.—*Christian Union*.

The condition of the German Lutheran inhabitants of the Baltic provinces of Russia has long been trying, from the persecutions they have suffered at the hands of the priesthood of the Greek Church. Remonstrances and petitions have hitherto been in vain. The United States Evangelical Alliance propose sending an embassy of distinguished Christian clergymen and laymen from this country to the government of Russia to intercede not only for the victims of intolerance, but for the extension of the principles of religious liberty throughout that great empire. The embassy will include such eminent men as Bishops McIlvaine and Simpson, Dr. Wm. Adams, Prof. Morse, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and it is hoped that their appeals will induce the enlightened Czar of Russia to extend to all his subjects the right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. In the meantime the Lutheran inhabitants of Livonia have petitioned to have that province annexed to Prussia. The petitioners however, were indignantly ordered out of the country, under penalty of having their estates confiscated. The success of the recent movements for confederating the Northern German states into one empire, may yet lead to action that will affect the integrity both of Russia and Austria.—*Christian Weekly*.

### A SUNBEAM.

The greatest of physical paradoxes is the sunbeam. It is the most potent and versatile force we have, and yet it behaves itself like the gentlest and most accommodating. Nothing can fall more softly or more silently upon the earth than the rays of our great luminary—not even the feathery flakes of snow, which thread their way through the atmosphere as if they were too filmy to yield to the demands of gravity, like grosser things. The most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it into tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, and blesses the



seful light. Yet a few of those rays, insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular Bridge, will compel the closely-knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would stir a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills, or in fattening showers upon the plains. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and out of it springs the tempest or the hurricane, which desolates the whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful, and so unpretentious a guise.—*British Quarterly Review.*

#### A CASE OF GIVING.

An aged minister relates the following incident—whether autobiographical or not he does not signify:

Cheerful giving is what enriches the giver and brings down a blessing from above. A poor clergyman attended one of Zion's festivals in a distant city. The railroad company supplied him with a return ticket, and though many of his brethren would secure treasures from the book stores, but a solitary twenty-five cent scrip was in his possession, and he would need that to pay for refreshment on his way home. It was the last day of the feast. Mention, again and again was made of a widow's mite, or poor men's gifts, and as the boxes were passed he felt sad that in his deep poverty he could not cast in a single penny. As the assembly was dismissed it was announced that collectors would stand at the door to gather up the *fragments* which ought to be in the Lord's treasury. With slow steps this good man passed down and out that last scrip he possessed in the waiting box. In a few moments a gentleman of the city invited him to his table to dine, with quite a number of the dignitaries of the church. During the repast the host was called from the table for a little time. At the conclusion of a pleasant entertainment the poor minister was taken one side and an envelope put in his hands with this remark: "I was called from the table by a man who has owed me a small debt which I thought was lost a long time since, and I cannot think what it was paid to-day for, except that I might give it to you." The envelope contained *twenty-five dollars*. When the books are opened, that rich steward will see how his money was used, and thank God who put it in his heart to dispose of it thus.—*Advance.*

## POETRY.

### CRUMBS.

The white snow had cushioned a poor city street  
Till noiseless were even the noisiest feet,  
And nothing but snow had the sparrows to eat.

Yet patiently still an old man was trying  
To sell a few toys, that no one was buying.  
While all the day round him the sparrows were flying,

To pick up the crumbs where he'd broken them  
Of the crusts he had begged—this poor hungry one,  
Who to hungrier creatures refused not a crumb.

Then I blessed the sweet thought that there's  
So poor or so weak that he has not a crumb  
Of comfort to spare for a needier one;

And that he who has given, though only a crumb,  
To God's poorest child, has but lent it to One  
Who payeth again when this short life is done.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

—:O:—

### A SHARE IN THE CONCERN.

A little fellow gave to his companions, as a reason for his interest in a certain cause which was being discussed, and for which he had given twenty-five cents, that he had "*a share in that concern.*"

### Obedying God with Delight.

"I wish I could mind God as my little dog minds me," said a little boy, looking thoughtfully on his shaggy friend; "he always seems *so pleased* to mind, and I don't." What a painful truth did this child speak! Shall the poor little dog thus readily obey his master, and we rebel against God, who is our Creator, our Preserver, our Father, our Saviour, and the beautiful Giver of everything we love?—*Good Words.*

### "NEDDIE AND ME."

Four years ago, James Doe, a little orphan boy, joined a mission Sunday-school. Seeing the other children carry in their money for missions, he felt a desire to do something for poor heathen children himself. For several days he tried in vain to think of a plan to get money for Jesus. At last "*a very nice thought*," as he termed it, came into his mind. Would you like to know what that thought was? I will tell you.

James got his living by peddling fruit and vegetables round town in a little donkey cart. So he said to himself, "I will save the profits of one day in each week, and give them to the heathen." This was James' "*nice thought*."

From that time the poor boy put by the profits of the day fixed on in a little brown bag. At the end of the year he carried it to the school. Placing it on the table he said:

"I give that for the missionaries, sir!"

The teacher found *thirty dollars* in that little brown bag.

"Stop!" cried the good man, as James turned to go away. "Tell me how you can afford to give so much!"

James told his simple story, and closed by saying:

"Please take the money, sir; I must make haste, for it is late, and Neddie and me get up before it is light in the morning."

"Tell me your name," said the teacher "and I will put it down in the list of my juvenile collectors."

"No sir," replied James, with beautiful truthfulness. "It would not be fair. I only do one-half and Neddie does the other. We are partners, sir. I give time and Neddie gives labor; so one name must not go into the book unless both names go."

"Who is Neddie?" inquired the teacher.

"My donkey, sir."

"Well," said the teacher smiling, "I shall put down 'Neddie and me.' Good night, my boy. May God bless you and what you have given."—*Good Words*.

#### "LITTLE PIETY."

"The boys all said that 'Little Ned' was the queerest fellow in the regiment. He never said much, but he would look unutterable things out of his eyes. They were a deep blue; a sort of *pure* blue, that looked perfectly clean and good.

One day, one of our men was swearing furiously, when Ned came and put his hand on the man's arm, and said, "Please don't speak so;" he was looking right into the savage man's eyes. I expected to see him knock Ned down, for he was

the worst tempered man I ever knew. But he looked at little Ned, and said, "Beg yer pardin, Little Piety; didn't mean t' swar!"

So I asked an orderly why they called Ned "Little Piety," and he said, "It's 'cause he's so pious, sir. He prays and sings, kind o' low like, in his tent; and says grace at mess, all to himself; and don't never do nothin' wrong. We used to kind o' run on him at first, and that's the way the 'Little Piety' got hitched on to him; but the boys mean it all well enough now. There ain't no man that'll dare to bother him, without they're ready to fight Piety's whole company, capt'n and all."

I called Ned up, and asked him where he learned to live such a life as he did. He told me of his Sunday-school in Indiana, and of his teacher's prayers. I looked earnestly at the boy, to see what kind of stuff he was made of. He was a wiry little fellow, of some seventeen years old, and with just the eye for a soldier.

One day some of the boys asked if they might have a hospital tent that wasn't in use, for a Sunday-school.

"Why," said I, "is the chaplain going to open a Sunday school in camp?"

"No," said they; "it's Little Piety."

"Will the boys go?" I asked.

"Yes, indeed, sir," they said. "Little Piety is up to 't, you see. He's got the real pious, that shows out good every day."

So I gave them the use of the tent, and it would have done any man's heart good to see how he carried on his school. Some twenty of the boys went in, and others were around outside; but nobody made fun.

The boy had a wonderful influence in the regiment. When any duty was to be done, he was always at hand; brave, cool, a fearless rider, and with a good wrist for a bridle-rein or for a saber. His saber and carbine were always bright, and his horse seemed in good condition when the others were looking the worst for hard usage and poor forage. Inspecting officers often asked about him.

One day, as I galloped down the line



before we went into a fight, I saw Ned sitting on his horse—his horse was small—in the front rank. I said, "Ned, you'd better go back; you are too small for today. You may get rode down. It will be all right for you; go back to the rear."

But he begged to stay. "Please don't send me back. I can handle my saber as well as any of them;" and, drawing it, he made a neat *moulinet*, to show how strong and supple his wrist was.

The men, too, begged that he might stay, and promised to see that he wasn't run down. So I let him stay. But I felt anxious about it, for he was so valuable in his influence on the men. Still I couldn't order him back to the rear, when he wanted to do his duty and distinguish himself.

Then came the sweeping charge of the cavalry across the road and into the field beyond. The bullets whistled and "zipped" by our ears. The air was filled with dust and smoke; and now and then would wake up again the wild yell of our troops.

The enemy broke for the woods, and we chased them for some distance, shutting the captured ones behind us, to be hustled back to the rear.

While the howitzers were shelling the woods, and the men were resting for a time, I rode slowly back over the field to see about the noble fellows who had fallen. Some were wounded, and some dear faces that I had learned to love as comrades, were turned up, sharp and still, towards the heavens, in the dying light of the early evening.

Just where we had crossed the road, and where quite a number were lying, was one poor boy, flat on his face. He was smaller than the rest, and it seemed as though my heart had stopped beating, when I got off my horse to turn him over.

It was little Ned, with a hole in his forehead, where the cruel bullet had gone crashing through his brain.

The whole command turned out to follow the dead body of that blue-eyed comrade to the grave; and strong men cried that day, men whose eyes had not quailed under a heavy battery fire.

Little Ned was courageous—a hero—on the field; but he was more of a hero in the every-day camp life. Every man was brave before the enemy's guns; it was harder to be brave under a comrade's laugh. Why the boys respected and loved him so much, was because he was the bravest of all under fire and sneer.—*The Little Corporal.*

## LETTER TO TREASURER.

### THE WIDOW'S MITE.

BROWNSVILLE, MINN. March 2, 1871.

You will find enclosed one dollar. It will be but "a drop in the bucket" I know, but many drops fill the bucket. I would gladly give more, but I am a poor widow with a child dependent upon my own efforts for our "daily bread." But I have often thought that there is a luxury in giving from one's poverty, which those who give only of their abundance know nothing of.

If this little mite reaches you safely and helps a very little, I shall feel abundantly satisfied.

Respectfully yours,  
Mrs. S. M. McH.

## RECEIPTS

FOR APRIL, 1871.

MAINE, \$199.89.

Bangor. First Cong. Ch.	29 44
Brewer. Dea. John Holyoke \$20., First Cong. Ch. \$10.57., and Sab. Sch. \$6., to const. Mrs. MARY H. BARKER, L. M.	36 57
Bluehill. Mrs. A. P. Johnson	5 00
Boothbay. Second Cong. Ch.	2 85
Camden. D. F.	1 00
Hampton. Mrs. E. A. Patten, 2 b. of C.	
East Orrington. M. C.	1 00
Falmouth. First Parish, Sab. Sch. \$10., R. Merrill \$10., Individuals \$5.	25 00
Lincoln. Cong. Ch.	5 03
Litchfield. "H."	2 00
Litchfield Corners. Cong. Ch. bal. to const D. L. SMITH, L. M.	15 00
Newfield. Mrs. N. C. A.	1 00
Rockland. Miss Ann F. Jameson	10 00
Saco. D. J.	1 00
Sheepscott Bridge. Amos Flye	20 00
West Auburn. Cong. Ch. (of which Dea. Chas Briggs and Rev. A. Morton \$10. ea)	33 00
Woolwich. Cong. Ch.	12 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$147.32.

Antrim.	1 00
Candia. Cong. Ch.	25 02
Fitzwilliam. Ebenezer Potter	10 00
Gilmanston Iron Works. L. E. Page	5 00
Hanover. Cong. Ch.	73 68
Ma-on Centre. Ladies, \$4. and 2 b. of C.	4 00
New Ipswich. Mrs. S. T.	50
New Market. Cong. Ch.	24 90

South New Market. Cong. Ch. .... 3 22

VERMONT, \$646.45.

Bakersfield. Mrs. Eunice Paige to const.  
Mr. and Mrs. HENRY DEAN and Mrs. G.  
F. WRIGHT, L. M.'s ..... 100 00  
Cambridge. Dea. S. Montague \$10., bal. to  
const. SYDNEY SAYLES, L. M. .... 10 00  
Chelsea. Cong. Ch. .... 56 75  
Danby. "A Friend." ..... 10 00  
Dorset. Cong. Ch. to const. DUANE L.  
KENT, L. M. .... 52 15  
Norwich. J. G. Stinson \$250., for a Teach-  
er, Cong. Ch. \$10.63. A. Blodgett \$2. .... 262 63  
Pittsford. Cong. Ch. \$22., and Sab. Sch.  
\$15. .... 37 00  
Saint Johnsbury. South Cong. Ch. \$66.65.  
Isaiah Carpenter \$15. .... 81 65  
West Randolph. Cong. Ch. .... 15 72  
Williston. Cong. Ch. .... 20 55

MASSACHUSETTS, \$3,169.13.

Amesbury and Salisbury. Union Evan. Ch. .... 6 60  
Arlington. Cong. Ch. .... 89 58  
Boston. "Friends" \$300., J. W. Hayes  
\$20., Hon. Mr. Sewall, Mrs. Temple and  
Dr. C. A. Buckel, for *Trinity Mission*  
*Home* \$5. ea., M. M. S. 10c., Dr. Giles  
Pease, b. of C., Mass. S. S. Soc. b. of  
Books. .... 335 50  
Boxford. Mrs. E. L. S. .... 25  
Brookfield. "A Friend" \$10., Brookfield  
Conf. \$6. .... 16 00  
Brookline. "M. and H. S. W." ..... 100 00  
Curtisville. Cong. Ch. \$17.50 and Sab.  
Sch. \$10.50. .... 28 00  
Danvers. First Cong. Sab. Sch. for *At-  
lanta*. .... 5 00  
Dorchester. Village Ch. and Sab. Sch. .... 31 70  
Everett. Cong. Ch. .... 25 00  
Fitchburg. J. M. Farnsworth and Mrs. J.  
M. Farnsworth \$5. ea. .... 10 00  
Foxborough. Mrs. P. Hartshorn. .... 2 00  
Gill. Cong. Ch. to const. ELISHA CLAP,  
L. M. .... 50 00  
Georgetown. "Friends," (ad'l.) ..... 1 00  
Greenfield. J. Graves. .... 2 00  
Hadley. T. G. Huntington. .... 2 00  
Holliston. Mrs. H. N. Johnson \$1., and b.  
of C. .... 1 00  
Hopkinton. Cong. Ch. .... 96 00  
Huntington. Second Cong. Ch. .... 10 00  
Lancaster. Estate of Miss Sophia Stearns  
by Wm. H. Wyman, Ex. .... 7 60  
Lawrence. Central Cong. Ch. .... 24 00  
Lowell. High St. Cong. Ch. to const. S.  
N. Wood and MARY KIMBALL, L. M.'s.  
\$127.02., Thomas Hunt \$5., Mrs. Hedrick  
\$3. .... 135 02  
Manchester. Cong. Ch. (in part) \$138., J.  
F. R. \$1. .... 139 00  
Methuen. First Cong. Ch. .... 61 05  
Natick. Cong. Ch. \$25., for *Atlanta*, Had-  
assah Stevens, for *Trinity Mission Home*  
\$10. .... 35 00  
Newburyport. Mrs. T. C. Tyler to const.  
FREDERIC BLAKE, L. M. .... 30 00  
Needham. Mrs. Rebecca Bullen. .... 10 00  
Newton. Mrs. J. S. Warren, b. of C. .... 25 00  
North Brookfield. First Cong. Sab. Sch. .... 25 00  
Northampton. "A Friend," \$95., First  
Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. \$75., "A Missionary  
in the East," \$75. .... 245 00  
North Hadley. Cong. Sab. Sch. .... 6 00  
Oakham. Cong. Ch. to const. MOSES O.  
ATERS and JESSE ALLEN, L. M.'s. .... 74 00  
Pepperell. Cong. Sab. Sch. .... 55 00  
Peru. Cong. Ch. \$15.66., M. A. B. 50c. .... 16 16  
Reading. Bethesda Cong. Ch. .... 128 70  
Salem. Harriet Short. .... 5 00  
Sandwich. Ladies of Cong. Ch. \$2. and b.  
of C. .... 2 00  
Shrewsbury. J. B. Plympton. .... 5 00  
South Boston. E. St. Cong. Ch. .... 30 42  
South Weymouth. Second Cong. Ch. .... 45 00  
Springfield. "Unabridged." ..... 1000 00

Stockbridge. Rev. J. B. \$1., Mrs. J. W.  
\$1. .... 2 00  
Wellesley. Cong. Ch. .... 107 75  
Westborough. Alford Carleton \$30., to  
const. ALBERT CARLETON DEAN, L. M.  
Cong. Ch. \$29. .... 59 00  
Westford. Cong. Ch. .... 9 80  
Woburn. Cong. Sab. Sch. .... 60 00  
Worcester. Mrs. Eliza Healy, to furnish a  
room at *Tougaloo*. .... 30 00

CONNECTICUT, \$1,825.45.

Abington. Mrs. Ruby Dewey \$3., R. D. S.  
and S. C. \$1. ea. .... 5 00  
Bantam Falls. C. B. .... 1 00  
Bethel. Wm. W. Sherman. .... 9 56  
Bolton. Cong. Ch. .... 11 10  
Broad Brook. Cong. Ch. to const. Miss  
ABBIE L. BISSELL, L. M. .... 53 75  
Canterbury. J. M. A. .... 1 00  
Centre Brook. Mrs. N. B. M. .... 50  
Chester. Samuel Silliman. .... 10 00  
Colebrook. Cong. Ch. \$25.70., and Sab.  
Sch. \$9. .... 34 70  
Cornwall. First Cong. Ch. .... 5 60  
Cornwall Bridge. Miss Caroline Patterson  
Cromwell. Cong. Ch. .... 50 50  
Fair Haven. First Cong. Ch. to const.  
JOHN S. FARREN, L. M. .... 43 13  
Farmington. "A Friend." ..... 2 50  
Granby. James Lewis. .... 5 00  
Greenwich. Miss Sally Mead. .... 5 00  
Guilford. Third Cong. Ch. .... 50 00  
Jewett City. H. T. Crosby. .... 2 00  
Montville. R. N. Parish. .... 5 00  
New Haven. W. C. Conant \$50., "A  
Friend," \$25. E. Townsend \$2.11., S.  
Townsend \$2.10., B. P. \$1., Chas. L. Ives  
\$25., Third Cong. Ch. (ad'l.) 50c. .... 105 71  
New Hartford. North Cong. Ch. .... 35 80  
New London. "A Friend." ..... 10 00  
Norfolk. Cong. Ch. .... 60 00  
North Guilford. Miss Sarah R. Fowler. .... 5 00  
North Lyme. Mrs. H. M. .... 25  
Plainville. Dea. Lucas Carter. .... 5 00  
Plantsville. H. D. Smith and Wife \$16.,  
"G. S." \$6.20. .... 22 20  
Plymouth. Cong. Sab. Sch. for *Mendi M.*,  
ed. of *B. Root*. .... 50 00  
Rockville. Second Cong. Ch. \$205.50.,  
First Cong. Ch. \$165., to const. REV. E.  
B. BINGHAM, Mrs. LAURA H. HALL and  
Miss LIZZIE H. ROSE, L. M.'s. .... 370 50  
Stamford. Cong. Ch. .... 56 00  
South Coventry. First Cong. Ch. to const.  
REV. J. P. HAWLEY, L. M. .... 56 50  
Southport. Cong. Ch. .... 102 40  
Thomaston. Cong. Ch. (\$30. of which to  
const. WM. S. JUDSON, L. M.) ..... 284 00  
Vernon. Cong. Sab. Sch. to const. Miss  
ALICE M. WALKER, L. M. .... 31 34  
Watertown. Cong. Ch. (\$30. of which  
from T. Percy to const. RICHARD T.  
PERCY, L. M. .... 86 96  
West Haven. D. Frank Williams, b. of  
Books, S. L. Smith \$2. .... 2 00  
West Meriden. Edmund Tuttle to furnish  
a room at *Tougaloo*, and to const. BESSIE  
LOUISE TAYLOR, L. M. .... 30 00  
West Winsted. Mrs. M. F. Holmes, for  
*Tougaloo*. .... 5 00  
West Stafford. Cong. Ch. .... 6 20  
Windsor Locks. Cong. Ch. (\$100. of  
which from Mrs. L. P. DEXTER to const.  
herself, E. D. DEXTER and Mrs. B. R.  
ALLEN, L. M.'s. .... 164 25  
Woodbury. First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.  
for *Fisk University*, and to const. Miss  
JULIA E. BENEDICT, L. M. .... 30 00

RHODE ISLAND, \$557.94.

Bristol. Elisha Hathaway, for *Teachers*. .... 500 00  
Little Compton. Ezra Wilbur \$7., Thank-  
ful C. Bailey \$2., 4 Individuals \$1. ea. .... 13 00  
Providence. Free Cong. Ch. \$30. to const.  
DEA. J. H. WORK, L. M. and \$7.44., for



*Phym. Ch. Charleston, S. C., Beneficent*  
*Cong. Ch. (ad'l.) \$7., — 50c.....* 44 94

## NEW YORK, \$5,962.85.

Albany. First Cong. Ch. \$121.45., Mrs. D. D. 75c.....	122 20
Aquebogue. Cong. Ch. to const. Rev. Thomas N. Benedict, L. M.....	31 00
Brentwood. Mr. Richardson.....	5 00
Buffalo. O. J. Buttolph \$4., Mrs. A. B. \$1.....	5 00
Churchville. Cong. Ch. for a Teacher.....	35 90
Comack. Cong. Ch.....	17 15
Coventry. Ladies of Second Cong. Ch. by Mrs. J. B. Hoyt.....	10 00
Crown Point. E. J. M.....	50
Cutchogue. ESTATE of Abigail Nicholson by J. G. Tuthill, Ex. \$100., Presb. Ch. \$16.16.....	116 16
Danby. C. T. Williams \$5., Rev. H. Carpenter and J. Hawes \$2. ea., 5 Individuals \$1. Others \$1.10.....	15 10
Darien Centre. S. H.....	25
Evans. Mrs. R. P. R. C.....	1 00
Flushing. Cong. Ch. \$104.64., "A Friend" for a Teacher \$150.....	254 64
Groton City. F. B.....	1 00
Gloversville. ESTATE of Jesse Smith, by W. J. Heacock, Ex.....	313 35
Goshen. Miss F. E. C.....	1 00
Hagamans Mills. "A Friend".....	50 00
Hebron. Austin Johnson.....	5 00
Himrods. Miss Maggie H. Ayers.....	5 00
Irrington. Mrs. R. W. Lambden.....	5 00
Jamestown. J. L. Hall, for a Teacher.....	25 00
Keene. G. L.....	1 00
Kingsborough. E. J. and Mrs. H. E. \$1. ea.....	2 00
Lima. Mrs. Paul Goddard.....	2 00
Lisle. Dea. C. C.....	1 00
Ludlowville. S. S. Todd.....	5 00
Malone. Mrs. S. C. Wead.....	15 00
Moravia. First Cong. Ch. \$12.50., D. B. \$1.....	13 50
Morriaville. Cong. Ch.....	19 34
Mottville. H. T. Hooker.....	5 00
Mount Sinai. Cong. Ch.....	25 00
New York. Broadway Tabernacle Ch. \$1389.14., Church of the Puritans Mon. Con. Coll. \$15., "A Friend," \$2.....	1406 14
North Pitcher. Z. S.....	1 00
Onondaga Castle. Joseph C. Griggs.....	15 25
Onondaga Valley. "A Friend," \$50., to const. Dea. A. L. Gardner and Mrs. A. L. Gardner, L. M's., Dea. A. L. Gardner and N. Bostwick, \$5. ea.....	60 00
Ouisco. Mrs. O. S. Frisbie and other Friends.....	52 00
Palmyra. L. H. Foster.....	10 00
Paris. Cong. Ch.....	36 00
Randolph. Cong. Ch. for Howard U.....	55 00
Riverhead. Mrs. Judge Miller.....	20 00
Sag Harbor. Chas. N. Brown and Geo. B. Brown \$5. ea., Mrs. Jane Nickerson \$4., Others \$2.....	16 00
Salem. B. C.....	50
Schroon Lake. James Mitchell.....	3 00
Seneca Falls. Sebastian Chatham.....	20 00
Spencerport. Cong. Sab. Sch. for Atlanta U.....	25 00
Steamburg. S. M. W. and Others.....	1 00
Syracuse. Mrs. Clara C. Clarke.....	7 35
Tarrytown.....	50
Vermont. Methodist Ch. \$8.50., Mrs. Walter Eaton \$5.....	13 50
Verona. By Geo. Crandall.....	4 00
Vernon. ESTATE of Sarah Bronson, by Titus M. Mitchell, Ex.....	3000 00
Waterville. John Winchell, W. Waldo and Warren Kellogg, \$10. ea., Mrs. Wm. Winchell \$8., Mrs. J. Candee, H. Wakefield and Chas. D. Palmer \$5. ea., Mrs. G. M. Gifford, Mrs. A. Furgilison, Mrs. D. L. Barton, Horace Lock, H. P. Bigelow, O. J. Hale, Mrs. M. W. Walter and Selden H. Talcott \$2. ea., Geo. Stebbins and Wife \$2., Dr. E. A. Munger and Mrs. H. Eastman \$1.50. ea., 20 Individuals \$1. ea. Others \$6.55.....	100 50

Woodhaven. Sab. Sch. of Cong. Ch..... 5 02

## NEW JERSEY, \$59.50.

Bricksburgh. Presb. Sab. Sch. pkg. of Berean Lessons.....	
Dover. Mrs. H. S. Breese \$1.50., and b. of O.....	1 50
Newark. First Cong. Ch.....	58 00

## PENNSYLVANIA, \$272.07.

Franklin. ESTATE of John Shields by John Craig Ex.....	194 07
Clark. S. P. S.....	1 00
Hermitage. J. G. Stewart \$4., Miss E. P. \$1.....	5 00
Indiana. By Rev. B. F. P.....	1 00
Lincoln University. Fred. and Philip J. Darlington.....	25 00
Philadelphia. Central Cong. Ch. \$40.50., L. O. S. 5 c.....	41 50
West Fairfield. John Updegraff.....	5 00

## KENTUCKY, \$450.95.

Ashland. Hugh Means.....	5 00
Berea. Berea Ch. \$50., Rev. J. A. R. Rogers \$5.....	55 00
Lexington. Pupils Normal Sch. for an Organ \$10., Howard School \$72.30., J. G. Hamilton \$12.75., Cong. Sab. Sch. \$7.50.....	192 55
Louisville. Ely Normal School.....	193 40

## TENNESSEE, \$1,555.47.

Memphis. L. Humiston.....	2 00
Nashville. Fish University \$1547.47, Union Ch. of F. U. \$6.,.....	1553 47

## NORTH CAROLINA, \$306.27.

Wilmington. Public School Fund \$240., Williston Sch. \$2.55.....	242 55
Beaufort. Washburn Institute.....	12 75
Dudley. Langston School \$4.50., Other Sources \$46.47.....	50 97

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston. Avery Institute.....	184 00
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## GEORGIA, \$1,895.28.

Athens. Knox School.....	64 00
Atlanta. Atlanta University \$849.80., Storrs School \$143.75., Other Sources \$223.85.....	1217 40
Macon. Lewis High School.....	174 10
Milledgeville. Eddy School.....	108 15
Newton. Common School.....	40 65
Savannah. Beach Institute.....	290 98

## FLORIDA.

Monticello. Bapt. Ch.....	2 00
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## ALABAMA, \$1,359.77.

Athens. Trinity School.....	123 00
Marion. Lincoln School.....	19 27
Montgomery. Public School Fund \$931.75, Plymouth Sab. Sch. \$7.50.....	939 25
Selma. Public School Fund \$166., Burrell School \$14.25., Burrell Sab. Sch. \$7.50.....	187 75
Talladega. Talladega College.....	90 50

## MISSISSIPPI, \$25.75.

Prairie Station. C. W. W.....	75
Tongaloo. Miss S. A. Beals \$15., "A Friend" \$10. for bell.....	25 00

## MISSOURI, \$13.00.

Fulton. E. N.....	50
Ironton. J. Markham.....	2 50
Saint Louis. Mrs. W. G. Webb.....	10 00

## LOUISIANA.

New Orleans. Seymour Straight for Straight U.....	1000 00
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## TEXAS.

Huntsville. By Miss L. A. Stoneman..... 5 51

## OHIO, \$859.15.

Amherst. Cong. Ch..... 15 40  
 Ashtabula. Urial Goodwin \$7., Mrs. E. Goodwin \$3., Mrs. Elizabeth Nellis \$5..... 15 00  
 Bloomingburgh. A. Parker..... 10 00  
 Bennington. Wesleyan Meth. Ch..... 15 50  
 Cincinnati. John Whetstone \$50., Allen & Co \$25., Vail & Dauby \$10., I. E. Wynn & Co. \$10., A. S. Merrill \$10., Western T. and B. S. for *Straight University* \$36..... 141 00  
 Cleveland. Rebecca H. Fitch \$15., William Williams \$15., Mrs. M. C. 50c..... 30 50  
 Delaware. G. H. Cruikshank \$5., Miss M. \$1..... 6 00  
 Fredricktown. H. H. Royce..... 10 00  
 Hampden. Mrs. P. A. B..... 1 00  
 Mallet Creek. Cyrus Dunbar..... 10 00  
 Oberlin. ESTATE of A. Bailey \$139.75., J. W. Merrill \$100., Fay Hopkins \$2..... 241 75  
 Painesville. First Cong. Ch..... 90 00  
 Piqua. ESTATE of James Scudder by Rev. R. Brandriff, Ex..... 120 00  
 Shelby. "Friends," 36 Cans of Fruit..... 1 00  
 South Newbury. S. L. O. A. for *Freight*..... 1 50  
 Springfield. Mrs. J. D. Nichols..... 50  
 Spring Mountain. W. D. H..... 50  
 Strongsville. "Friends," b. of Fruit..... 100 00  
 Wakeman. Amos Pierce..... 100 00  
 West Andover. "Friends," to const. ALFRED SEYMOUR, L. M.....

## INDIANA, \$148.61.

Columbus. Randolph Griffith for *Trinity Mission Home*.....  
 Liber. Cong. Ch.....  
 Michigan City. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch.....  
 Wolcottville. Jonathan Law.....  
 Valparaiso. Mrs. Sarah Hass, for *Trinity Mission Home*.....

## ILLINOIS, \$2,614.29. ✓

Aledo. Free Presb. Ch..... 75 00  
 Atlanta. Cong. Ch. (in part)..... 5 00  
 Augusta. E. A. Lyon..... 5 00  
 Barry. ESTATE of Reuben Shipman..... 157 33  
 Buda. Cong. Ch..... 17 00  
 Chesterfield. Cong. Ch. (\$30. of which to const. REV. E. LOOMIS, L. M..... 50 45  
 Chicago. ESTATE of Mrs. E. A. Wilcox, by Dr. Kidder, Ex. \$1,576., T. L. Riggs \$60., E. T. Cushing \$30., Mrs. J. E. Rumsey \$25., C. G. G. Paine \$3..... 1694 00  
 Crete. Cong. Ch..... 1 50  
 East Paw Paw. Cong. Ch..... 1 00  
 Farmington. Cong. Ch. (in part..... 77 60  
 Geneseo. Cong. Sab. Sch..... 36 56  
 Hampton. Cong. Ch..... 8 20  
 Jordan's Grove. LEGACY of Robert Weir \$50., U. P. Ch. (bal.) \$4.50..... 54 50  
 Lanark. Cong. Ch. (ad'l)..... 1 00  
 Morrison. Robert Wallace..... 5 00  
 McLean. Cong. Ch. (ad'l)..... 2 50  
 Millburn. Cong. Sab. Sch..... 9 40  
 Mount Carroll. Union Meeting, (ad'l)..... 73 00  
 Normal. Mrs. Mary E. Horton..... 10 00  
 Oak Park. Cong. Sab. Sch..... 33 85  
 Payson. Mrs. M. D..... 50  
 Port Byron. Cong. Ch..... 20 55  
 Paw Paw. Ind. Ch..... 23 00  
 Payson. Cong. Ch..... 108 35  
 Plainfield. Dea. J. Hagar..... 10 00  
 Quincy. Mrs. Sarah Denman \$25., Mrs. Mary Ballard \$5..... 30 00  
 Rockford. Female Seminary \$35., First Cong. Ch. \$9..... 44 00  
 Waverly. Cong. Ch. \$50., Rev. H. M. Tupper and Dr. J. H. Brown \$5. ea..... 60 00

## MICHIGAN, \$539.96.

Almont. Cong. Ch..... 70 30  
 Alpine Walker. Cong. Ch..... 17 30  
 Battle Creek. T. C. Clark..... 2 00  
 Corinth. Cong. Ch..... 2 50

Detroit. First Cong. Ch. \$71., Second Cong. Ch. to furnish a room at *Tougaloo*, \$25. Rev. C. C. Foote \$50..... 147 00  
 Dorr. Cong. Ch..... 30 95  
 Fenton. Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Smith..... 8 00  
 Gaines..... 17 00  
 Grand Rapids. E. M. Ball \$10., J. S. Crosby and Birney Hoyt, \$2 ea..... 14 00  
 Lawton. "A Friend"..... 2 00  
 Rochester. Cong. Ch. (ad'l)..... 6 00  
 Romeo. Cong. Ch..... 168 75  
 South Boston. Cong. Ch..... 2 55  
 Traverse City. S. Anderson..... 2 00  
 Vermillionville. Cong. Ch..... 54 61

## IOWA, \$191.16.

Algona. Cong. Ch. and Other Friends \$4.05., Sab. Sch. \$3.20..... 7 25  
 Burlington. Mrs. Joseph Everall..... 5 00  
 Cass. Cong. Ch..... 15 58  
 Exira. M. R. Tucker and Others..... 3 00  
 Mac Gregor. W. M. Soc. for *Sloan Scholarship, Straight U*..... 40 00  
 Muscatine. Cong. Ch. and Others..... 79 08  
 Oskaloosa. Ladies of Cong. Ch. \$3.25., and b. of C. for *Tougaloo*..... 3 25  
 Percival. Miss H. M. W..... 1 00  
 Sweede Point. Mrs. S. O. Lyman..... 15 00  
 Tipton. Cong. Ch..... 12 00  
 "Signature"..... 10 00

## WISCONSIN, \$405.19.

Beloit. First Cong. Ch. (ad'l) \$52., Second Cong. Ch. \$30., Sab. Sch. \$10..... 92 00  
 Columbus. A. Toppliff and R. W. Chadburn \$5. ea..... 10 00  
 Emerald Grove. Cong. Ch..... 30 65  
 Fond du Lac. Cong. Ch..... 41 27  
 Green Bay. L. J. H..... 5 00  
 Hartford. Cong. Ch. and other Friends, \$26.85., Union Meeting \$3.68., (Saylesville,) \$5.19..... 35 72  
 Lake Mills. Cong. Ch..... 7 00  
 Menominee. Cong. Ch. and other Friends Milwaukee. Plymouth Co. G. Sab. Sch. \$16., Spring St. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$15..... 31 00  
 Rosendale. Cong. Ch. \$26.69., and Sab. Sch. \$11.10..... 87 79  
 River Falls. J. Dwight Barnett and A. C. Coley \$5. ea., Mrs. S. W. \$1., Others \$1. Shopierre. Cong. Ch. (ad'l)..... 4 50  
 Somers. Presb. Ch. (ad'l)..... 20 00  
 West Rosendale. Ind. Cong. Ch. (in part)..... 53 25  
 West Salem. Ladies Cong. Ch. (ad'l) for *Tougaloo*..... 2 00

## MINNESOTA, \$162.10.

Anoka. Hon. J. Benson, bal for a *Teacher* Austin. Cong. Ch. \$40.15., Dea. J. Cook \$5..... 45 11  
 Clearwater. Cong. Ch. \$9.75., (ad'l) Sab. Sch. \$8.75..... 18 50  
 Northfield. Cong. Ch. \$46.20., Ladies of Cong. Ch. \$15., and b. of Bedding..... 61 20  
 Rochester. Cong. Ch..... 18 75  
 Sank Centre. Cong. Ch..... 6 00

## ARKANSAS.

Lewisville. Oakland Sab. Sch..... 2 50

## COLORADO.

Denver. J. R. H..... 1 00

## OREGON, \$14.00.

Fort Klamath. Capt. G. A. Goodale..... 5 00  
 Portland. First Cong. Ch..... 9 00

## SCOTLAND.

Glasgow. Mrs. Ann MacDowall, for a *Teacher*, by Geo. Morris..... 200 00

Total, \$24,776.56

W. E. WHITING,

Asst. Treas.